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GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Held in Slavery HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-A KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 30-8-Vandeville. MADISAN SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vauteville.
MADISAN TAN BEACH-Storming of Virisburg.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S 15-The Talisman.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.

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Business Notices.

ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

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Tribune from a newsdealer.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-There was renewed rioting in Paris: bitter speeches were made by members of the spicuous journals, will be found defending and that he either participated in it or sympathized racy with which he is identified? One is en-Municipal Council on the Government's action advocating with all their power a method of with the rioters until Charles W. Dayton tirely justified in putting such queries. Last in closing the Labor Exchange. === Chancellor | procedure which two or three years ago they von Caprivi introduced the amended Army bill expended much time and labor in denouncing in the Reichstag; it is virtually the Huche con- as tyrannical, brutal and altogether odious and promise. === Mr. Phelps contended before the intolerable. And in thus reversing themselves Bebring Sea Tribunal that pelagic sealing must they will be doing just what they ought to do. be prohibited. == The various meetings of the They will declare, possibly not in specific Christian Endeavor convention in Montreal were well attended; there were many committee conferences.

Domestic.-More than 100 lives were lost, hundreds of people were hurt, and great destruction of property was caused by tornadoes in lowa; the town of Pomeroy was demolished. == Associate Justice Blatchford of the United States artifice; of allowing a member of Congress to And then Mr. Dayton adds with an indigna-Supreme Court died at his home in Newport. be a human being one minute and a ghost the from that has apparently been growing on him the removal of the Civil Service commission and my the removal of the Civil Service commission and my the removal of the Civil Service commission and my R. I. ____ The caravels reached the World's Fair next, and were received with much orientary. ____ There Professor Drummond gave another lecture on knowledgment. Nobody would wish them to "The Ascent of Man" at Chantauquu, == Mr. Cleveland's condition was improved: it is thought that he is likely to recover in a few days.

City and Suburban.-The Anarchists held a mild hattan Railway Committee on Extensions sent a letter to the Rapid Transit Commission asking for turther time. - Winners at Monmouth Park: | public if, frankly and hamply and contritely Sir Matthew, the Nellie Peyton gelding, Flirt, Don Alonzo, Now or Never and Tormentor, == Brooklyn citizens protested against the granting of more franchises for the trolley road. case of typhus fever was discovered at Dellevu Hospital. - Stocks doll but firm, and generally a small fraction higher. New-England exceptionally gained over 1 per cent. The closing was below the highest points, but not specially weak. Money on call ruled at 6a7 per cent until the last hour, when the rate was advanced to 15 per cent. and cheerfully record and commend every The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer, manly retraction and apology. generally fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest,

86 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 76 1-4.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to Sun," points out some of the complexities of them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three the present political situation and the diffimonths. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per ity in Congress in dealing with them. It month, foreign postage paid, or \$4 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

pany was informed that on July 10 it must ingenuous trustfulness of our contemporary is give a final answer to the alternative proposi- only one of its many very charming traits. tion presented to it by the Rapid Transit Com- The difficulty one sometimes experiences in mission. Yesterday it sent a letter to the distinguishing its seriousness from its satire Commission asking for an extension of time only lends an added zest to its always enter for sixty days on account of the stringency of taining pages. In the present instance it points the money market and the absence of Mr. Gould in Europe. At that rate New-York will Democratic Senate called in extra session by not get any rapid transit before the twentieth a Democratic President for the avowed purcentury. Isn't it about time for the Commission to break off negotiations with this com- the Populists, who in the last election were pany for good and all? There are more ways than one of getting rapid transit, and the Com- be to act in several contested election cases missioners need go no further than Brooklyn in which the choice must be made between to find some suggestive object lessons.

Chancellor Caprivi has lost no time in laying the Army bill before the new Reichstag and explaining its provisions at length. The bill is to all intents and purposes the measure rejected by the Reichstag lately dissolved. It is the original Government bill modified in conformity with the Huene compromise, according to which there is to be an immediate increase in the peace effective of 50,000 men. and an increase of 70,000 men in the course of the next three years. No concessions of importance have been granted, and none are likely to be. The Emperor has made up his mind as to just what sort of Army bill he wants, and will insist upon having his demands granted on pain of another dissolution.

Dr. Walter Kempster, who has been studying cholera abroad for some time, as the agent of the United States Government, makes some interesting remarks upon the subject in gen-

makes the unqualified assertion that "the prevention of cholera is not a theory, but an absolute scientific certainty." Dr. Kempster's full report, when completed, cannot fail to be an important and valuable contribution to the discussion of the question of the prevention of cholera and the stamping of it out when it has once obtained a foothold.

Associate Justice Blatchford, whose death at Newport yesterday was not unexpected, was the sixth New-Yorker to sit on the bench of the Federal Supreme Court, and his successor will naturally be chosen from this State, Judge Blatchford was appointed by President Arthur in 1882. It was an admirable selection, the appointee being specially qualified for the office by his prolonged service as a Judge in the United States District and Circuit courts in New-York. On the Supreme bench he has done most valuable work, and his death creates a gap that will be sorely felt by his colleagues. It is to be hoped that in naming his successor President Cleveland may find a man of the same high character and with an equal sense of devotion to duty.

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

Secretary Herbert, who is visiting the World's Fair, has been talking briefly for publication about the extra session. His remarks are not so interesting as they might be if he were not a member of the Cabinet. He frankly says that he cannot properly speak without restraint, but he feels no hesitation in expressing the hope that the Silver Purchase act will be repealed. Inasmuch as this would naturally have been assured if he had remained silent. the declaration is not of great importance; but what the Secretary says about the necessity of a change in the rules is well worth hearing. The length of the session will depend, he thinks, upon the progress and result of the debafe on that question. "The rules of the last House," he says, "gave altogether too much power to the filibusters. There will be an effort to cut off this sort of tactics in the next Congress, though doubtless a determined

at the curacy of Secretary Herbert's forecast. first fight will be waged over the rules. Members of the House of both parties who desire to have something useful done for the country at the extra session see plainly that a rule enabling the majority to control legislation is an imperative necessity, and they will take their seats with a firm determination to adopt such a rule. The means of transacting business which Speaker Reed applied so sagaciously and successfully must be employed again; employed in all probability not only for the purpose of passing bills, but prior to that, at the outset, for the purpose of passing the rules themselves. To the accomplishment of this essential object a great majority of the best men of both parties will devote their efforts. And whatever influence the newspapers possess will generally be exercised for the same end

It will inevitably happen, under these cir-Congress and out, and a large number of con- no man has had the shamelessness to confess lated to strengthen the faction of the Democterms but in effect, that Speaker Reed was "argue his principles" with those in the office, son, emphatically asserted. He asserted this, right; that he was sagacious, patriotic, farsighted, level-headed; that he discerned in publicans, after listening to our argument, which if true, stamps this letter of the Govadvance even of many of his strongest supporters the intrinsic absorbity of permitting the fellow," said he, "if I had my way I d take you tract from the statement which Mr. Riley made minority to control a legislative body by out and hang you to the nearest lamp-post," on his removal:

They will do well to make this belated acsave their consistency at the expense of their common sense. But though the thing they do will be useful, it is not so certain that their inseting in the Windsor Theatre. — The Man- way of doing it will be entirely praiseworthy and satisfactory. Some members of Congress and some newspapers will greatly surprise the they make the sort of confession that is good for the soul. It is to be feared that they will try to spare their own feelings, pretend that the circumstances have changed, possibly even stoop to declare that the rule they want to adopt is not "the czar's" rule because it wears the thin dispuise of a new phrascology. But let us all hope for the best. Our disposition is sanguine and kind, and we shall promptly

A MINED POLITICAL SITUATION.

In an article on the "Paradoxes of Politics"

our Democratic contemporary, "The New-York culties which confront the Democratic majoroffers no solution for any of them, but expresses its confidence that "upon the sagacity, patriotism and sound judgment of the existing Democratic Congress the people of the coun-Nearly three weeks ago the Manhattan Com- try can unhesitatingly and serenely rely." The out that the first duty which devolves upon a pose of repealing silver legislation favored by the most potent allies of the Democracy, will Republicans and Populists. To repeal the silver legislation the friends of the President require the aid of the Republican contestants. But to strengthen themselves by voting for Republicans will be to turn against the allies who aided so much in the West in the Republican overthrow, and made Democratic success certain in the South by returning to the ranks of the party at a time when those ranks had been seriously weakened by defec tions.

> Another complication arises from the fact, as 'The Sun" states it, that when the Force bill had passed the House in 1890 "it was the prosilver Senators who came nobly to the rescue of the imperilled Democracy and by their votes blocked the further progress of the iniquity. This puts the party under obligations to the pro-silver Republicans, against whom, if the Administration programme is to be carried out, its whole weight must be thrown. The party of the Administration, in order to carry the measure for which the extra session has been specially called, must strike hands with

large number of Democrats on the silver ques- and otherwise. tion, whose aid and support it must depend upon for carrying out its tariff policy. "It to control the price of silver for the whole that "it is complex rather than serious."

Democratic party has been pursuing through value and keep it there. Yet the worst deall the thirty-two years in which it has been cline ever known has since resulted. Men power. That policy has consisted in picking once increased the production of silver in this ail parties, and by promising them everything the purchase and storing of bullion fails to they asked, gathering them into its own fold. have the desired effect only because the bull-Now that the party is in a position to redeem | ion was not coined. But it is hard for any all its multitude of conflicting outstanding ob- ordinary person to see how the three hundred ligations, it finds itself somewhat embarrassed and thirty millions of silver coin lying idle in by their complexity. And well it may be. It the Treasury can have a radically different has been sowing the wind of demagogy all effect upon the market from a like value of these years, and is just getting ready to reap silver bullion lying idle in the Treasury. the whirlwind of disaster.

THE BABY ACT.

Postmaster Dayton explains in "The New-York Times" his Tammany speech, commented upon in Thursday's TRIBUNE, in which he boasted that thirty years ago his "Jeffersonian Democracy," as he called it, came near getting him hanged. His words, as reported, were 'I had expressed my hatred of the then rampant Republican party and my love for Jeffersonian Democracy. Several men who heard OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main once of The ribone, 1M Nassaustl. New York. Main uptown office, 1.212 Broadwar, Address at correspondence simply "The Tribone Branch for advertisements only, 263 Regent. W. L. ndon, England.

THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. party" had but one issue with the Democracy. Jeffersonian or other. That was the maintenance of the Union and suppression of the rebellion. In this town in July, 1863, all other issues were in abeyance, and this one had reached the acute stage, in which the outbreak of a bloody riot compelled the line to be drawn between the supporters of law and order and the sympathizers with cutthroats, incendiaries and thieves. All political argument was on that distinct issue and no other. There were threats of hanging, and there were hangings. Hundreds of citizens were maltreated, abused, hanged to lamp-posts, and some burned and tortured to death, for sympathizing with the licans" who were engaged in a supreme effort | incumbency of the Executive office." to maintain it. Plainly, Mr. Dayton was not of July.

He now sees his mistake. He excuses himself. He pleads the baby act. He says he and that "one day one of these radical Re-This is a quite different story from the Tam- been made in direct violation of the statutes. ought not to have told this "mere boy" that promptly ordered the changes if he had his way he would hang him. He

racy" with a good spanking. "several men" thought be ought to be hanged. According to his speech he was a hero. According to his story in "The Times" he was a feather-pated little fool.

MONETARY PERPLENITIES.

that arguments which, one would suppose, must nations to demonetize the white metal and on." offered. The same phenomenon is seen on a larger scale. The conventions and journals in silver States are as passionate in demanding a continuance of silver purchases as if the course of prices had not indicated that the market for that metal had been depressed rather than supported by the policy inaugurated in 1878 by Congressman Bland and his

Democratic associates. Many attribute these phenomena to the perlest many mines should be closed by a great fall in the price of silver does strongly influence their judgment and action, as is natural. But there are found men quite beyond the reach of such influence who insist as obstinately as the Western miner himself upon continuing the attempt to support the price of silver by purchases. Some of these are practical bankers and business men, who are not

doing with the pro-silver, anti-Force bill Sen- United States have operated with tremendous ators in their struggle against repeal." Nor force to assist Great Britain and Germany in is this all. The advocates in the South and breaking down the use of silver in other coun-West of the sweeping tariff changes advocated tries. It would seem as if these gentlemen did in the Chicago platform to which the Admin- not believe that any suffering or prostration of istration is so positively committed are also business, no matter how severe, could ever in favor of free silver coinage and opposed to convince foreign Powers that demonetization the financial policy which the Administration of silver is unwise, and that the world's prosis understood to have marked out for itself. perity would be promoted by a larger use of To defeat these pro-silver Free Traders the that metal. Yet it is constantly argued that aid of the Protective Tariff Republicans must the prostration which is felt abroad does result be secured, and the Administration will have from the disuse of silver, and that other nato place itself in an attitude of hostility to a tions recognize the fact in their official reports

The idea that the United States alone is able s." as "The Sun" says, "a peculiar situa- civilized world seems almost too grotesque to tion," but with its cheerful optimism it adds be seriously entertained by intelligent men in the light of recent experience. When this The complexity which would be serious for country began to take out of the world's marparty that permitted itself to be disturbed ket more silver than it had previously proby contradictions and inconsistencies arises duced leaders on the silver side declared with obviously enough from the pelicy which the emphasis that this would lift silver to its old exerting its utmost endeavors to return to seem to forget that the artificial demand at up all sorts of factions, the odds and ends of and other countries. They now reason that

The course of silver men at this time tends to strengthen the belief that silver is gradually demonetized, not by the conspiracy of this Government or that, but by the wants and the advancing methods of the world's growing commerce. Silver is disused, exactly as stagecoaches and scythes and spinning-wheels and tallow candles are disused, not because anybedy conspires, but because the world finds a more convenient way of making its vastly increasing exchanges. Gold coin is likewise disused to a considerable extent for the same peason. In order to restore both metals to more equal and general use some means consistent with the world's progress in monetary methods will have to be found for employing both as a basis of the credits with which nine tenths of the payments are made in the civilized world.

GOVERNOR FLOWER AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Governor Flower has been writing a letter in regard to the law governing the civil service of this State. It is addressed to the Civil Service Commission. The Governor informs the Commission that it is charged that the law is not being obeyed in some quarters; he inquires whether or not the charge is true; and he concludes with the assurance: "I desire to have the Civil Service law, as well as all other laws, faithfully administered during my

Now the question is in order, Did the Govthreatened with hanging for taking that side erner pen this letter in good faith? Does he of the question. It was because of his sym- really desire to have the Civil Service law pathy with the rioters that he was so threat- faithfully executed, or does he stand ready to cumstances, that many prominent persons in ened. The riot was quelled. For thirty years condene all infractions of it which are calcuboasted of it in Tammany Hall on the Fourth | February the Governor removed John B. Rifey. Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commis sion. No charges had been preferred against Mr. Riley. The removal was an arbitrary one was only stateen years old at the time, and without cause, an exercise of might without was clerk in a law office; that he used to right-at least so Mr. Kiley, a reputable perand he asserted something more-something

through all these thirty years: "The man wiff be able of attempts made to enforce the Civil saying a thing like that to me, a mere boy," the State Departments showed that appointments had This is a quite different story from the Tam-many Hall speech. From this it appears that, instead of being threatened with banging by "several men" for his "love for Jeffersonian Democracy" he was merely taken to task by one man for making foolish and mischievous speeches in defence of lawlessness and treason when the lives and property of all citizens the lives and property of all citizens. That were at the mercy of a bloodthirsty mob. That situations the Civil Service law has been practically was ail. And in view of it we feel called upon mainted during the last year. In this connection t to say that Mr. Dayton's indignation, which may not be minteresting to note that on several or has been slowly rising for thirty years at the casions when the Civil Service Commission failed t man who made the offensive remark, is not the heads of departments to make selections without the heads of th without a shade of justification. The man reference to the ment system, Governor Flower had

This is plain language. It discloses a conought to have taken the little fool across his dition of things to the last degree discreditable knee and warmed his "Jeffersonian Dentee to the Governor. Mr. Riley obviously was in a position to know whereof he spoke, and his Mr. Dayton's plea of the baby act is ac- testimony-which, so far as we are aware, cepted. He was only a feelish boy of sixteen never has been contradicted-convicts Govwhen his treasonable talk exasperated some ernor Flower of scheming for the breaking earnest patriot to the point of saying he ought | down of the Civil Service law. We have to be hanged. But what we now want to know spoken of Mr. Riley as a reputable gentleman. is why, at the age of forty-six, he should pub. That is his general repute. That President liely boast that his devotion to Jeffersonian Cleveland has entire confidence in him is at Democracy thirty years ago was such that tested by the significant fact that in the face of his removal from office by Governor Flower he gave him a Federal appointment-the consulship to Ottawa.

It is interesting to note that the Civil Service Commission, in their reply to the Governor's letter, rather more than insinuate that It is one of the most striking phenomena of Riley's services as Chief Examiner were not current discussion about silver in this country | as good and faithful as they might have been They accesse him of having made an unau most directly and powerfully influence the ad- | thorized arrangement with the Controller and vocates of silver comage, have no effect on of having neglected to provide for certain exthem whatever. Thus in the discussion at the aminations. It was rumored after the Presi Chamber of Commerce on Thursday no one dent gave him the Ottawa consulship that his had a satisfactory reply to Mr. John Claffin's record as Chief Examiner was to be assailed argument that the United States itself, by its | But his friends replied that he courted investimistaken policy, had made it easier for other gation, and they invited his enemies to "come It is more than likely that he will have supply themselves with gold. Yet Messrs, St. something to say in answer to the Commission's John, Higgins and Colgate argued and voted strictures. On further reflection it may occur against the resolutions proposed, as if no sound to the Governor that it was unwise for him to reason whatever in support of them had been pose as desiring to have the Civil Service law "faithfully administered."

INDECENT PARTISANSHIP.

Any institution of learning which is looking for an instructor in atmospheric physics might find it easier just now than at some other time to scenre Professor Cleveland Abbe's services. Having failed in an unworthy attempt to oust Professor Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, from the post he has filled so admirably, Secretary sonal interest of mine-owners and miners in Morton is new trying to cripple the scientific silver-producing States. No doubt their anxiety smill of the bureau, professedly in the interests of "economy and reform." Two members of it, Professors Russell and Barus, are dismissed altogether; and Professor Abbe is subjected to the indignity of a re-inction of salary.

Further than this even the most reckless partisan would hardly venture to go. Professor Abbe has too strong a claim on the gratitude of the country, and his valuable contributions to science are too well known to a large number of Washington. He has found that in their methods of dealing with the disease the European nations are in advance of us, and he ciples and candidates, parting company in so the coinage and purchase of silver by the methods of dealing with the disease the European nations are in advance of us, and he ciples and candidates, parting company in so the coinage and purchase of silver by the methods of dealing with the disease the European nations are in advance of us, and he ciples and candidates, parting company in so the coinage and purchase of silver by the methods of dealing with the disease the European nations are in advance of us, and he ciples and candidates, parting company in so the coinage and purchase of silver by the methods of dealing with the disease the European nations are in advance of us, and he ciples and candidates, parting company in so the coinage and purchase of silver by the measure safe. This accomplished gentleman alterial measure safe. This a

nati when a governmental bureau of this character was first started in this country in 1870; and it was on that account that Colonel (afterward General) Albert J. Myer persuaded him in that year to come to Washington, where he did nearly all the scientific work of the Signal Corps; including forecasting, for several years. Probably no other man in the United States has kept so well informed as he on the progress of meteorology in other countries for the last quarter of a century, of which his contributions to the Smithsonian reports and translations of foreign treatises for the Weather Bureau and Smithsonfan testify. A man of great learning, of international reputation as a meteorologist, of kindly disposition and ever willing to assist younger men in the pursuit of seience, he has deserved better treatment than he now receives from Secretary Morton.

An indignant woman accused her husband yesterday before a Police Justice of assaulting her with clams; with the clams, moreover, of which she was about to partake in a more agreeable manner. The reports neglect to mention the kind of clams thus rudely and improvidently employed has appeared since." That is a modest and sufficient account of an editorial task which has been as a weapon of offence, and this is an essential point. If they were of that variety the shells of which are used to define and decorate garden paths in rural communities, we should suppose the woman would have no difficulty in proving an assault with intent to kill; unless, indeed, her husband should set up the defence that he was endeavoring to save her life by taking them off the bill of fare.

The first serious accident to a fast World's Fair If it is the last, the record will be a good one.

success in his purpose to make a clean sweep The orderly and rapid transaction of the public business is not to be considered for a moment in comparison with making as many places as possible for good Democrats. That is the way least two of the departments since the new Administration came in.

The Anarchists of this city may let off steam often as they think the process will do them ed, but that is where New-York draws the line.

"The Chicago Journal" is to be commended for having successfully resisted a terrible temptation. It declines to be numbered with those who are backing the claim that Chicago has a population of two million. The claim is put forth on the strength of the directory estimates. Evidently it does not impress "The Journal," which "In the interval of six months, we are nformed that our growth has been 500,060, or greater by 100,000 than that of the preceding we years and a half. It would take six months to marshal an army of 500,000 into a city and provide the soldiers with suitable quarters, even for their wants, and everybody who lives here knows that there has been no such invasion as this absurd claim would imply." The champions of the two-million figures will find it impossible to answer "The Journal." Probably they will not make the attempt. A character in one of Wilkie Collins's novels advises his friend to cultivate a superiority to reason." Your typial boomer exemplifies that sort of superiority.

The renomination of Senator Saxton is earnestly tor has rendered the State good and faithful services; he is trustworthy, able and has had an extended experience as a lawmaker. The XXVIth District will make no mistake if it Wright acknowledges, are two Americans, Dt. sends him back to Albany. ---

ranging a plan whereby a large part of its working student of Shakespeare." That does no more small cost. All the clerks and employes in the spearcans; I should say the universal opinion if cago and back free, together with their families, spearcan criticism to be universal. However, I and will have four or five days to enjoy the won- never knew the value of Mr. Furness's editorial ders and beauties of the great Exposition. This work to be questioned by any competent scholar example is to be commended to other railway com- | He has taken his place in the som panies. Such treatment is sure to command loyal and contentious Shakespearean world. 'His name service in return.

illness is not considered serious by his physicians, try, and of great service to his author. flice seekers but not too sick to go fishing everyhalv will be relieved.

Claimfield, N. J. This circumstance would not city authorities has become necessary in consequence of this growth. The Seventh-Day Baptists observe Saturday as the Sabboth, and by a special ordinance these of them who keep shops have een permitted to have them open on Sunday. Advantage has been taken of this arrangement by persons who claim to be Seventh-Day Baptists, but . who are such for revenue only; that is, in this way they are enabled to carry on business seven days in the week. The surprising thing in the matter is the innocence of the city authorities who supposed that no one would take advantage of the ordinance referred to except those whom it was designed to benefit.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Reuben Thomas, of the Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass., is again to preach in the City remple, London, during the summer vacation.

Mrs. W. J. Baird, of England, is famous as one of he most expert chess analysts in the world. Her bess problems are considered among the best and nost difficult published. She has competed in many tournaments and has won many prizes. Mrs. Baird is the wife of Deputy Inspector General W. J. Baird, and they have a ten year old daughter who has also shown great toate for cless and has composed several remarkable problems.

John Hays Hammond, the noted California miner and manager of the Banker Hill and Sullivan silver nines at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, has gone to Johannes couth Africa, to take charge of the eight great mines of the Barnat brothers. There are already Californians in South Africa, and generally do-

Harm Alphonse Rethichild, of Paris, has now only he eye. In the course of a hunt which he gave on is estate in France last fall, one of his guests accidentally shot him in the eye. Although the best specialists in Europe tried to save the organ, it was found impossible. The eye was taken out a few days ago. It was feared that the sight of the other eye would be impaired.

Admiral Sir George Tryon passed his youth at Enlwich in Northamptonshire, where the Tryons have lived since the days of James I, Sir Bir corge's father was a typical squire of the old school and a famous horseman. His mother, a sister of the first Baron Kesteven, greatly in a need the character of her boys, entering into all their pursuits and being no ordinary hostess. Fond of horses and dors and of sports, George Tryon and his brother were leaders of the young men in the county, and their subsequent successes have been watched with keen interest by the rustles of Northampton-shire.

ldshop you Scheele, of Sweden, who came to America a month or two ago to participate in the elebration by Swedish Lutherans of the tercentenary of the decree of Upsala, has reached san Francisco the recently presided there at a celebration of that occurrence, and scored the churches for building in the modern American style. Bishon Scheele has started East again by way of Salt Lab City, and expects to sail from New York July 22.

"Uncle" Henry Martin, for forty-five years the college janiter of the University of Virginia, claim-to be a lineal descendent of Jefferson, the founder of the university. Though he cannot read and

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE SHAKESPEARE-DA MURRAY'S DICTIONARY-M. ZOLA AND HIS GENEROUS PUBLISHER.

London, June 22. The ninth and last volume of the second el-tion of "The Cambridge Shakespeare." edited by Mr. William Aldis Wright and published by Messrs. Macmillan, made its appearance this week It has been two years in progress. The original edition was completed in 1866. Mr. Wright, with a justifiable pride in his own work, thinks it nee essary for him to say that the present is "a really new edition, and not, as has been erroneously stated by some high authorities, a mere reprint of the first." He adds: "The pages of copy seal to the printers would show that the additions and corrections amount to many thousands, and the scarcely a page is free from them." He says fur-"My endeavor has been to include all ther: that was overlooked in our former work, to correet what was erroneous, and to add to it what

performed with care and zeal, and also with sue

The plan of the edition never seemed to me

faultless. I explained why in a notice of the

earlier volumes, a year ago or more. But, give

the plan, Mr. Wright has worked it out thorough

ly and it has, at any rate, the merit of being unique. The student of Shakespeare, whatever other editions he has, will want this, for this is train occurred on the "Big Four" road yesterday. | the only edition which contains, in the true sense of the words, a history of the text, and a record of the changes, emendations, corruptions, and con-Before setting out on his Western tour, Sec- jectures it has undergone. Mr. Wright takes pains retary Hoke Smith seems to have achieved a to say that he has not recorded all the various readings which are due to printers' errors, nor all of all Republican employes in the Interior De- the changes of versification which have been sugpartment, so far as he could do so without gested. We may be thankful to him that he has violating the Civil Service laws. The fact not. Printers' errors in the Quartos and the that some of the men turned out were the First Folio are an essential part of the history of est capable, efficient and experienced in the the text. Later, they cease to be essential, or of Department was not taken into account at all. any consequence whatever, except in the rare cases where a printer's error has been the occasion of a happy conjectural emendation. The present volame supplies an apt example of the need of a reedited reissue of this book. Since the publicam which Reform has been exemplified in at tion of the last volume of the first Cambridge Shakespeare, in 1866, two editions of the Venus and Adonis and one of the Lucrece, then unknown,

have been discovered. They contribute a variety

of readings which have been incorporated in the

present edition. Mr. Wright has a word to say on the so-called fac-similes of the Quartos which have appeared in recent years. He admits that his reprints in this volume will be found to differ from the facsimiles, and may, therefore, be distrusted by those who have been accustomed to rely on the facsimiles. But wherever there is such a difference the reprint, and not the photo-lithograph, will be found correct. The original has always been referred to. Says Mr. Wright: "In minute particulars the fac-similes are by no means a certain guide, for they turn commas into full stops, notes of interrogation into colons, semicolons into commas, and render it impossible to distinguish between 'e' and 'e,' 'r' and 't,' 'n' and 'u,' 'm' and 'in,' and the like." They do much worse than that. They sometimes give readings to a first quarto which have been borrowed out of a third. They print "enter at" for "entreat," they alter "course" to "coarse," they change the names of the speakers, and perform other fantastic tricks. So perhaps Mr. Wright is not far wrong when he declares that "all confidence in the fac-similes as trustworthy authorities disappears." But he allows the earlier eulogy upon Staunton's photo-zincegraphic reproadvocated by "The Lyons Courant." The Sen- duction of the First Folio to stand. He must know that neither can the accuracy of that be

Among the many friends whose assistance Mr. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard College, "and above all my constant friend, Dr. Horace We are glad to commend the excellent policy | Howard Furness, of Philadelphia, whose monuof the New-York Central Railroad Company in ar- mental volumes are the admiration of every true force will be enabled to visit the World's Fair at | than express the general opinion of English Snakecompany's general offices are to be carried to Chi- it were possible for any opinion about Shakeranks with the best English editors, and he is perhaps the first Shakespearean Scholar in America It is gratifying to learn that the President's whose work is a great honor to his own counand if it turns out that he is too sick to see not forget Hudson or Grant White, But Hudson was a better commentator than editor, and Grant White had a fatal predilection for inaccuracy. He was often ingenious and more often unsound, ca-There has been a remarkable increase of late pricious, uncritical, and not always either well inin the sect known as Seventh-Day Baptists in | torated or catholic in spirit. It is probable that the highest type of intellect does not often concera call for comment were it not that action by the itself with the niceties of editorial work on Shakespeare. Pope did and Johnson did, and there are other names which, if not so great as theirs, are respectable. But they are the exceptions.

always depended on.

It really begins to look as if men now living might see the conclusion of Dr. Murray's New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. first volume, including A and B, as students know, has been published for some time. The second volume is to comprise C and D. C has been published in parts as far as Crouching, and the next part, Crouchmas-De, is in the press. Volume third, E. F and G, has Mr. Henry Bradley for editor, with the co-operation of Dr. Murray. One part, E-Every, is published, and a second, Everybody-Fe, is in the press. The system of publishing in parts is not one which encourages the wary public to buy. Yet two or three classes of people do buy. There are students who must have the latest word on words, There are those who like to buy an expensive book in parts because it seems to come cheaper, or because payment is easier. There are nob minded men who feel it a duty to encourage Dr. Murray and his coadjutors in their gigantic task. These are libraries and other institutions. Few publishers would care to have entered upon the issue of a dictionary of this magnitude as a mere business speculation. This, however, is The Oxford English Dictionary, and the publisher of it is the Clarendon Press; which is nearly the same thing as saying that the publisher is the University of Oxford. Yet I seem to have heard in time past that the Clarendon Press was not above doing business on business principles, as understood by the mere human publisher.

If the publisher likes to have M. Zola as a champion, he can have him; to a certain extent. M. Zola's publisher has given him a breakfast and M. Zola has given his publisher a compliment. To that extent are accounts even between them. The whole thing is an idyly of the purest water, The breakfast was given under a tent on the island of the Bois de Boulogne. There were 199 guests beside the author of "La Terre." The occasion was the completion of the Rougon-Macquart series of novels. Says M. Blowitz: "The singular and old conception of the description of a family's fortunes during several generations germinated in M. Zola's mind twenty-five years ago, and has now been happily carried out." The more critical reader will perhaps be of opinion that the family of Rougon-Macquart is more conspicuous on the covers of this long series of novels than in the interior. But with Doctour Pascal they disappear even from the yellow covers.

In the judgment of the same eulogist, M. Zola's eries began with a violence of language designed probably to attract public attention rather than to depict characters and events, but has developed a literary style which enables the author to solicit a seat in the French Academy. The fact that M. Zola is soliciting a seat in the French Academy is beyond dispute. He is a permanent candidate, and at the election the other day he received four votes against twenty given for hi